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PEOPLE'S PARTY OF KANSAS.

STAND UP FOR EUROPEAN BOND-HOLDERS.

Such is the meaning of the Kansas Republican Motto, as interpreted by Harry L. Pestana, Republican Candidate for Congress, at Beloit, September 1, 1892.

To the Editor of THE ADVOCATE.

After weary weeks of waiting and extensive advertising the "grand republican rally" at Beloit for the Sixth congressional district was ushered in by the appearance of Hon. E. N. Morrill, Hon. E. W. Hoch, R. F. Moore, candidate for lieutenant governor, and Hon. H. L. Pestana, candidate for congress in this district.

Vainly the leaders looked for the coming of the clans; they came not; and after waiting until 3 o'clock p. m., the 200 republicans who had assembled from various portions of the Sixth district gathered with doleful faces at the opera house to listen to the exposition of republican doctrine from their law-givers. Manifold's military band (which by the way, is the finest in the state) discoursed the most entrancing music; but the "procession" which the republicans fondly wished for, failed to materialize. With the opera house two-thirds full and not a newspaper man at the press table, the chairman called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. Pestana.

After making a few feeble stabs at the "tariff," like a man feeling for an open door in the dark, he paid his respects to the People's party. Taking up the Omaha platform, he attempted to ridicule the propositions therein laid down, but got no further than the first few sentences in the preamble. The proposition that "corruption dominates the ballot box" he denied as false, and tried to make himself solid with his hearers by saying that he believed that the majority of voters were honest.

That the "common people" are honest I affirm, and am very sorry to have to disabuse Mr. Pestana's mind of his opinion, but Mr. Pestana is a very poor observer of passing events if he attempts to deny the truth of the proposition stated in the Omaha platform. But I submit evidence from the Chicago Tribune, a radical-republican sheet, under date of September 1, 1892, which speaks for itself:

BALLOT BOX FRAUDS.

TWENTY-ONE INSPECTORS SENTENCED IN NEW JERSEY.

Law vindicated after much delay and heavy sentences imposed upon the election inspectors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—[Special.]—Poll-ticians crowded into the Hudson county, N. J., court room this morning when Judge Lippincott and Associate Justices Kenny and Hoffman ascended the bench. It was the time for the sentencing of the twenty-one election inspectors who either were convicted or pleaded guilty to ballot

box stuffing in the November election in 1889. There were in all sixty-six election inspectors indicted, and thirty-eight of them were some time ago sentenced to various terms in the state prison or penitentiary. The defendants who were in court this morning were the last of a batch and while they were waiting to learn their fate they showed much nervousness. Many of them were respectable looking men and were accompanied by their wives and other relatives. Their counsel had exhausted all means to prevent them from going to prison, and when finally unsuccessful, directed their attention to having the sentences made as light as possible. This was the cause of there being a number of postponements in the carrying out of the law. The judges after deliberating for a half-hour imposed sentences as follows:

Nathaniel Fowler and James Jordan, recommended to mercy by the jury, six months in the penitentiary.

William E. Keen, of the same batch, who was drunk on election day, and has a bad political record, was sentenced to state's prison for eighteen months.

John Farrant, Thomas Nelson, George Heller and Charles H. Scott all pleaded guilty. All except Scott were sentenced to fifteen months each in state's prison. Scott was given nine months in Snake Hill penitentiary.

Michael Hughes, James Scanlon and Michael Castday, who pleaded guilty, and Theodore Schultz, who stood trial, were each sentenced to fifteen months in state's prison.

Charles Carr, Lawrence Costigan, William Sweetingham and Richard T. Huyrette, who pleaded guilty, were sentenced to fifteen months each in state's prison.

John S. Daly and John Mahoney were sentenced to Snake Hill penitentiary for nine months each.

Richard Whalen, James Connell, Thos. Burt and Frank Herrick, the last of the batch of six arraigned who had entered a plea of non-culpa, were each sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary.

In answer to a question by Senator Hudspeeth for the prisoners, Judge Kenny stated that he dissented from his colleagues, as he opposed a greater sentence of imprisonment than six months. The prisoners were then removed to jail.

I append the names to the above so that Mr. Pestana may verify the statement if he desires; and what I have to say in this communication will be backed up by the very best evidence obtainable from republican and plutocratic sources—authority which every republican is forced to admit is authentic. It is barely possible that Mr. Pestana will take refuge in the assertion that the above were all democrats, and in order that he may be placed where he will have no kick coming, I submit further evidence from the Sun and Republican, of Denver, as to republican methods among themselves in their own primaries.

The Denver Sun says:

As was to be expected, some of the most disgraceful and outrageous proceedings of the day took place in some precincts of district 6, or what is more familiarly known as the Fourth ward. And the precinct of the district in which the boldest attempt was made to carry the election by fraud was, of course, the precinct in which that self-confessed bal-

lot box stuffer, Max Jarecki, is committeeman.

In precinct 7 of the same district the committeeman, Thomas Patton, acted as one of the judges. Soon after the polls opened he saw that he could not honestly carry the precinct, so he began to stuff the box. He was discovered putting in the ballots and very soon afterward was arrested. Had he not stuffed the box the honest voters in the precinct would have won by a large majority.

In the third precinct of the district an attempt was made to carry the election by fraud, but the judges would not allow the box to be stuffed, and so the honest voters' ticket was elected.

In both of these precincts there were a horde of sluggers and repeaters acting as deputy sheriffs, and Sheriff Burchinell, when present, made no effort to have an honest election and preserve the peace, not even when guns were drawn and there was danger of murder being committed.

Thomas Patton, one of the judges of election, was caught stuffing the ballot box. He was seen by Mr. Koffman, who about 3 p. m., swore out a warrant before Justice Stidger, charging him with stuffing the ballot box.

Constable Welch was sent to serve the warrant and trouble ensued. Jim Connors attempted to prevent Welch from serving the warrant. Justice Stidger and District Attorney Steele, who were present, called upon the five or six police at this voting place to assist Constable Welch in serving the warrant, but they refused. Connors by physical strength and violence shoved the constable away.

Sheriff Burchinell coming up, Connors began to abuse him for permitting the arrest of Patton. Trouble ensued between Connors and Jack Divine, Connors drawing his gun. A wrangle followed, but the sheriff did not attempt to interfere and prevent a breach of the peace. Connors also threatened Billy Woods.

The following bon-mots are culled from the Denver Republican:

In the same district a pupil of Jarecki, who was a judge of election, took ballots which he suspected were against his gang from the box and substituted others in such an open bungling manner that voting was stopped altogether until such time as a warrant arrived for his arrest. Some difficulty was encountered in removing the criminal, as the Connor's crowd objected, and the policemen at the polling place were not quite sure whether they should obey Connors or the law.

William Arnett, a deputy sheriff, took advantage of the sheriff's office and appointed all the people favorable to him in his presence deputy sheriffs, and they, with the assistance of outsiders who also wore deputy sheriff's badges, carried the primaries to suit themselves.

Leonard DeLue, another deputy sheriff who poses as a detective of the dime novel order, attempted with the help of the Brady crowd, to run the Sixth district.

At 2:30 p. m. William Arnett, deputy sheriff and assistant to "Old Sleuth" DeLue, left the sheriff's office with a dozen or fifteen men he had secured deputy sheriff's badges for. They were as disreputable a gang as ever Barton com-

missioned, and some surprise was expressed as to where the estimable Mr. Arnett got such a bodyguard of plug-uglies, cigarette fighters, wind-healers, saloon bums and hangers-on. But Arnett seemed to be proud of them, for he walked at their head through the principal streets to the polling place for his precinct, at 399 MoNasser avenue.

At the polling places along Larimer street the judges only allowed one ticket in several instances, and when a voter remonstrated he was told that the ticket selected was official. With the exception of the Arnett precinct the voting was not as heavy as it might have been because it was found that only in some of the precincts was there any use attempting to vote. In precinct 8, things were carried with such a high hand that a threat was made to close up the polling place and send for Chairman Coe to establish a new place with new judges.

The above are but a few of the buds which grow so luxuriantly upon the republican flower of politics.

But in discussing the Populist demand for government ownership of railroads is when Pestana came out strong. He said: "How are you going to buy the railroads and telegraph lines? What country in the world to-day owns its own railroads? I don't know of any." "But," he continued, "don't you know that the railroads of this country are owned by citizens of England, France and Germany, and that they are not under the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States? Don't you know that they are owned by persons across the water, and if you attempted to take the railroads, you are liable to stir up a hornet's nest? I am telling you the truth. International questions are liable to arise if you attempt to carry out government ownership, and the entire armed force of Europe would be called out to protect the investments of its citizens in this country." Poor Pestana I presume that he fondly hoped that the law of eminent domain had been suspended so as to prevent the People's party from interfering with the profitable plunder which the gold-bug European friends of the republican party are carrying on in their robbery of the American public.

Mr. Pestana, for the republican party, thus comes into open court and pleads guilty to the indictment filed against them by the people. And this man, who is fearful that the interests of the European bondholders may be jeopardized if the people claim justice, asks the people of the Sixth congressional district to send him to congress, where he can more carefully attend to the interests of his European clients.

Mr. Pestana and his republican friends seem to be laboring under the impression that conditions as they exist are all right, and that we do not need to own the railroads in order to give to the people fair treatment at the hands of these cormorants. But I am assured by a re-

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